

Report, published the written testimony of Richard Davis, General Accounting Office (GAO), which was presented at a hearing before Senator John McCain (R-Arizona). Davis, among other things, claimed that "at least one reserve component has not sufficiently adapted to the new challenges [of regional dangers rather than a global Soviet threat] and therefore may not be prepared to carry out its assigned missions." Guess which one? It's the Army National Guard. Davis went on to state that (1) the "Army National Guard has considerable excess combat forces" while the "big Army" hungers for more combat support units; (2) "the ability of some Army National Guard combat brigades to be ready for early deployment missions * * * is highly uncertain," suggesting that Army National Guard roles and missions should be "modified;" and (3) the Air National Guard force dedicated to continental air defense "is not needed today" and eliminating them would free "considerable funds" for better use. Since this issue will be resolved cooperatively with the United States Air Force and the Congress, no further comment will be made here.

Davis, whose resumé is devoid of any hint of military experience, grounded his opinion upon the alleged military deficiencies of the three Army National Guard brigades, federalized for the Gulf War. However, those three brigades met the Army's deployability criteria, but were never given the mission to deploy and no sealift was ever requested or scheduled for them. I repeat: All three roundout brigades and the three additional Guard battalions (Texas, Alabama and South Carolina) met the readiness deployability criteria established by the Army Mobilization and Operations Planning System (AMOPS) on the first day of federalization.

The truth, obscured by the slanderous billingsgate that has been spewed on the Army Guard, is that Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm was a significant success for the Army National Guard as well as the "big Army." Army Guard volunteers filled critical positions early in the crisis. It was successful in rapidly deploying 60 COL/LTC level commands to SWA, all of which made a significant contribution to Operation Desert Storm/Desert Shield.

Due to years of preparation, Army Guard units were ready for federalization and were successful. All Army Guard units were at their respective mobilization stations within 72 hours of federalization. More than 97 percent of ARNG units met or exceeded deployability criteria when federalized. Sixty-seven percent of all Army Guard units deployed within 45 days of being federalized. The primary obstacle to an even earlier deployment was unavailability of sealift and airlift.

Almost 100 percent of the Army Guard soldiers called-up reported for active duty and more than 94 percent of the units' soldiers were deployable. Of the unit troops, only six percent (3,974 of 62,411) were ineligible for deployment under statutory provisions and DoD guidelines.

Before federalization, the combat readiness of the Army National Guard was at an historic high. The Army Guard demonstrated its ability to alert, federalize and rapidly deploy to the theater of operations (CENTCOM)—reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Did Mr. Davis (B.S. degree in accounting; M.S. in business administration) consider any of these data in arriving at the apocalyptic conclusions about the Army National Guard's military prowess? If he did, he didn't mention it in his written or oral testimony. But his oral testimony was liberally buttressed with statements such as: "I think," "I believe," "it's my opinion," but no evidence was given.

Our "good friends" in the ROA never mentioned these facts to their readers. Nor did ROA mention that for various reasons a considerable portion of the Army Reserve is not deployable. Probably that is the reason the Army Reserve is energetically blocking the path of Army Reservists who wish to transfer to the Army Guard. ROA claims that the purpose of its National Security Report is to inform Reservists of the facts of readiness issues. Yet, ROA publishes only material that denigrates the Army Guard. The motive may be found in the following excerpt from a commentary printed beside the Davis testimony:

"Anyone reading carefully between the lines of the articles contained in this month's NSR will become aware of the riptides and undercurrents that can impact negatively on the future size and role of the Reserves if we (ROA) are not careful. The problem is that many Reserve officers assigned to units feel they do not have to join ROA in order to take advantage of the benefits of the highly effective legislative work ROA does on their behalf on Capitol Hill."

Sounds more like a membership drive than a crusade for the truth.

ROA followed Mr. Davis' fantasy with two other articles presented as if they were hot-off-the-press news flashes: "21st Century Force: A Federal Army and a Militia" and "The State Militia." In fact, as the Brits say, they were "mutton dressed up as lamb," having been written in 1993 at the Army War College's Strategic Studies Institute, by COL Charles Heller, who was an Army Reserve advisor.

Heller's first article blames the "inordinate influence" of the AGAUS and NGAUS for the "big Army's" alleged difficulty in structuring a stronger Total Army. Not surprisingly, he paints the Army Reserve and ROA as more responsive to and supportive of the "big Army." Predictably, Heller alleges that the Army Reserve call-up and its service in the Gulf War were exemplary, while Army Guard combat maneuver elements required, "lengthy post-mobilization training and then [did] not deploy to the Gulf." Heller concludes that, "the Total Army should be organized into two components—a federal Army (Active Army and the U.S. Army Reserve) and a militia (the state Army National Guard.)" He stops short, just barely, of advocating equipping the Army Guard with horses, lances and swords.

Heller proposes that the Army Reserve be made responsible for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). That's very interesting, since the ROA leadership, which published Heller's musings, now professes to have utterly no interest in seeking new jobs for the Army Reserve. Yet, they feverishly sought and probably still seek passage of the Laughlin Bill (H.R. 1646), which would have interjected the Army Reserve into the National Guard's constitutional state mission.

Very solicitous of the National Guard's welfare, Heller worries that the Army Guard will have no time to train adequately for both the state and federal mission, alleging without explanation that the Army Guard failed in the Gulf deployment and in the Los Angeles riots. He proposes of that the Army Guard should concentrate on the state mission. He also advocates USAR involvement in the state, as well as the federal, mission in a contradiction in his argument, which in his exuberance to redesign the Army Guard, he ignores.

His opinions and conclusions are heuristic, self-serving, internally contradictory and unsupported by any evidence. All of these allegations are refuted by the actual performance of the Army Guard in the Gulf War. But Heller performs a valuable service by raising an extremely important question: Why have

two Army Reserve components? Why, indeed? Certainly, the constitutional framers recognized, as did George Washington, the need to establish a full-time standing army and accordingly gave Congress the power to raise and support armies—and only standing armies were contemplated by that particular language. The Founding Fathers never intended and the sovereign states never granted the federal government the power to organize and maintain a federal militia over which the states would have no control. They recognized the necessity of a well-regulated militia and, in the Militia Clause of the Constitution (Art. I, Sec. 8, Cl. 16), they made provisions accordingly. It is under this clause that the militia and its modern counterpart, the National Guard, have developed.

A propaganda storm has been gathering and thickening around the Army National Guard since the Gulf War. These libels are intended to generate thunderous doubt about the capability of the Army Guard to perform its federal mission; to generate lightning bolts of criticism of the Army Guard from the Congress and ultimately to create a legislative deluge in which the Army Guard will sink into oblivion. This storm has been energized by the hunger of the National Guard would-be competitors to co-opt our missions and the share of the federal military budget that supports these missions.

There are two ways to deal with an imminent thunderstorm. One way is to huddle under an umbrella, close your eyes to the lightning, put your fingers in your ears to mute the thunder and hope for survival. The other way is to seed the clouds with a defusing substance like silver iodide, dissipate their destructive energy and make them vanish. The time may be at hand when supporters of the National Guard must resort to the defusing technique, which might very well answer, once and for all, Heller's question. Why have two Army Reserve components?

Why, indeed, when the United States Constitution authorizes only one—the National Guard.

Note: As this article was being written, troops of the 48th Brigade were packing up to once again deploy to the NTC. On April 23, Mr. Davis' GAO Division notified DoD that it was initiating, on its own authority, a review of "Roles, Missions, Functions and Costs of the Army Guard and Army Reserve." Be assured that the NGAUS will be scrutinizing both events for any signs of dissembling. ●

LAKE SUPERIOR STATE UNIVERSITY

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Lake Superior State University on the 50th anniversary of its founding. The University has a long and interesting history.

In 1822, Colonel Hugh Brady established a fort in Sault Ste. Marie along the Saint Mary's River. The fort was later named after Colonel Brady, its first commanding officer. In 1866, Fort Brady was rebuilt to protect the State lock and canal from invasion or destruction. In 1892, Fort Brady was moved to a nearby hill-top because increased commercial shipping raised the value of river-front property.

During World War II, Fort Brady saw a lot of action as over 20,000 troops were stationed there for training. The Army used the winters of the region to condition its snowshoe troops for warfare in northern Europe. At the end of

World War II, Fort Brady was placed on inactive status.

After Fort Brady's closing, local businessmen and officials were prompted to find a way to keep the recently renovated buildings and property in use. At the same time that residents were working to keep Fort Brady functioning, the Sault branch of the Michigan College of Mining and Technology (currently Michigan Technological University) was being inundated with applications from war veterans. It was quickly decided that moving the school to Fort Brady would solve both problems.

In 1946, the Michigan College of Mining and Technology opened with a class of 272. The Sault Ste. Marie branch offered classes in chemical, electrical, and mechanical engineering and in forestry. Michigan State University assisted in the founding of a general studies program that offered liberal arts credits for the first 2 years of course work that were transferrable to other institutions.

In 1966, the college was renamed Lake Superior State College. The State Board of Education accorded the College 4-year status and authorized it to grant baccalaureate degrees. The College's first class of 4-year students graduated in 1967. The College separated from Michigan Technological University in 1970, and on November 4, 1987, Governor James Blanchard signed legislation changing Lake Superior State from a College to a University.

Over its 50 years, the University has grown steadily and currently has an enrollment of approximately 3,500 students. Lake Superior State has maintained the school's small personal atmosphere, while achieving national recognition for accomplishments such as winning three NCAA division I hockey titles. In the field of academics, the school is particularly known for the quality of its criminal justice and nursing programs.

Over the past 50 years, Lake Superior State University has prepared thousands of students, including several members of my Senate staff, to contribute to the State of Michigan and the Nation. I know my Senate colleagues will join me in honoring Lake Superior State University on its 50 years of service to the community.●

TRIBUTE TO HARRIET TRUDELL

● Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today to honor one of Nevada's living legends, Harriet Trudell. Harriet has had many titles during her life, from democratic activist, human rights advocate, lobbyist, feminist, campaign manager, and champion of the poor, to mother and grandmother. To me, Harriet is both a valued friend and a trusted advisor. To her country and the State of Nevada, she is a courageous and tireless fighter who can always be counted on to tell it like it is.

For more than 20 years, Harriet has been a key player in the public arena,

both in Nevada and across the Nation. She is an invaluable asset to all of the many organizations and groups to which she has lent her energy, her fervor, and her skill. Harriet has a strong voice, a quick mind, and a political acumen which she uses to great effect for those who often lack a voice in our society. Both her compassion and her outrage at injustice drive her to organize, inspire, and fight, long after most would have been exhausted. From marching in protest down "the Strip" in Las Vegas, to addressing the State legislature or lobbying Members of Congress, Harriet sticks to her convictions and never gives up the fight.

Over the years, whether she was serving on my staff or for another organization, Harriet has fought for those in our society who are so often forgotten. Whenever there is a social issue confronting Congress, I can always expect a phone call from Harriet to remind me of my obligations. She is a champion of women, children, minorities, and the poor. When tough decisions have to be made, Harriet is there serving as our conscience. Even when her causes are politically unpopular, she steadfastly speaks out for justice.

It is my pleasure to speak today in tribute to Harriet Trudell—a Nevadan and a patriot—and congratulate her on being selected for a well-deserved honor by the Southern Nevada Women's Political Caucus. Nevada and the Nation owe Harriet Trudell a debt of gratitude.●

TRIBUTE TO JOSH WESTON

● Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Josh Weston who is retiring as chief executive officer of Automatic Data Processing. It's been said that you can't judge a businessman by intentions, but by results. If that's true, then we can only judge Josh Weston as an incredible success. Josh joined ADP in 1970, and he has far exceeded the high expectations I had for him.

During his 14 years as chairman and chief executive officer of ADP, Josh's leadership accelerated ADP's already extraordinary record of excellence. In the words of Wall Street Stock analyst James A. Meyer, "This company is so well managed that it's the envy of everyone on Wall Street."

Josh has decided that it's time to pass on his mantle at ADP, and he leaves a legacy that was not only good for ADP, its staff, clients, and shareholders, but for our country. His extraordinary talent for management will serve as a model to be studied by managers across our corporate society.

ADP has grown phenomenally since two friends and I joined together in the early 1950's. It went public in 1961 and continued to grow and prosper; in fact, ADP is the only public company in the Nation to achieve consistent, record growth in earnings and revenue for 139 quarters—nearly 35 years. In the most recent quarter, which ended on March

31, ADP earned a net \$143.9 million. Earnings grew 15 percent and revenue 20 percent.

Yet, ADP's success goes far beyond the debit and credit columns. It currently has 350,000 clients, prepares checks for 19 million, and enjoys a financial history which has made investors, many of them ordinary ADP employees, financially secure. In addition, ADP provides jobs for 5,000 New Jerseyans and employs 29,000, worldwide.

Much of this success is due to the leadership of Josh Weston over the past 14 years. He did it by following and building upon ADP's established formula for success: striving to master new technology, to improve efficiency, to attract outstanding staff, to make profits every employee's responsibility, and to develop new products and markets.

But perhaps most importantly, ADP has always invested in the morale, skills and training of its employees. These valuable men and women are ADP's greatest resource, and Josh never failed to recognize this fact. In fact, in a recent article in the Newark Star Ledger, Josh credited "teamwork" as the key to ADP's success.

Although an extremely successful businessman, Josh has always believed that we make a living by what we gain, but we make a life by what we give. And Josh's contributions to his community are considerable. The numerous Pro Bono Boards on which he has been active include Chairman of Boys Town of Jerusalem; Chairman of Mountainside Hospital; Vice-Chairman of the Tri-State United Way; New Jersey Symphony Orchestra; Atlantic Health System; WNET/Channel 13; I Have a Dream Foundation; Montclair Art Museum; Montclair State University Business School; New Jersey Quality Education Commission; National Conference of Christians and Jews; New Jersey University of Medicine and Dentistry; etc. This sampling undeniably demonstrates Josh's breadth and depth of commitment.

For the past 14 years, Josh Weston and ADP have been a great team, but Josh has decided that it's time to relinquish the CEO title to ADP's current president and chief operating officer, Art Weinbach. As usual, Josh made an excellent decision.

Management gurus John Clemens and Douglas Mayer once noted, "From a management viewpoint, Shakespeare's King Lear is a tragedy because Lear failed to understand two managerial concepts: the need to select competent successors and the need to let go." Josh undeniably understands these concepts. However, ADP will miss his vision and vitality. Josh Weston is not just a businessman or an executive; his record of accomplishment, his commitment to his customers and his loyalty to his employees distinguishes him as a true leader.

I am proud to call him a friend, and I wish him the best as he goes on to other challenges.